

# The Fresno Weekly Republican.

VOL. XXIII.

## JOHN SHERMAN MUCH BETTER.

Premature Report of His Death.

The Statesman Now on the Chicago.

Transferred from the Paris to the Warship at Caimanera, Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Seldom has official Washington been more completely stirred by conflicting emotions than it was today by the announcement, first of the death of Hon. John Sherman and then by the contradiction of the report, which came a few hours later, the one giving a relief which was as marked as was the sorrow produced by the other.

The first report, which came from New York, was received at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and was circulated in the departments just before they closed for the day. The announcement seemed to follow naturally the other cablegrams of the day stating that the venerable Statesman's condition had grown worse since yesterday and there was a universal expression of regret and in many cases of personal distress over the news. Cabinet Ministers, Senators, and members of the house expressed deep sorrow, speaking not only in terms of admiration and respect for the ex-senator's public career, but dwelling with loving kindness upon his personal character.

The contradiction of the first report did not arrive until 8:30 o'clock. It came to the Associated Press in the shape of a positive statement from Santiago, made in the knowledge that the report of the senator's death had been circulated. This dispatch was immediately given as wide circulation in the city as it was possible for it to receive at that hour. Secretary Hay was placed in possession of a copy of the dispatch, as were also Mr. Sherman's family.

"A most remarkable condition of affairs," remarked the secretary. He then proceeded to express his great relief that the first news was not confirmed.

The news of the reported death took many persons, friends and others, to his home on K street. Among others who were congregated there were two former private secretaries of Senator Sherman, Mr. Babcock and Mr. Vaille, as well as Miss Kate Willcox, a niece of Mrs. Colonel Charles Hoyt, whose husband was a cousin of Senator Sherman. They and others present read the dispatch stating that the senator was still alive, with great joy.

The reading of the glad message had scarcely been concluded by those present, when Mrs. McCullum, the adopted daughter of Senator and Mrs. Sherman, burst into the room, accompanied by the daughter of General Miles. They received the news through a telephone message from the Associated Press while at General Miles' house and had hurried over to impart it to the rest of the family.

"Has been a trying day," said Mrs. McCullum, "but all is again." Indeed there were heartfelt rejoicing and thanksgivings on the part of those who had assembled at the house, when they realized it was true that the invalid was better and might be restored to them.

Mrs. Sherman is the one person of the senator's household who suffered neither from the first announcement or rejoiced over the second. She was not informed of either. Mrs. Sherman burst into the room, accompanied by the daughter of General Miles. They received the news through a telephone message from the Associated Press while at General Miles' house and had hurried over to impart it to the rest of the family.

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Already many telegrams of condolence and personal calls of sympathy had been received at the house.

Prompt efforts were taken to inform officials of the administration and officers of the state arrival of Mr. Sherman at Sacramento, and it was with a feeling of genuine gratification and satisfaction that this news was received, supplemented by an expression of hope that Mr. Sherman would entirely recover.

When the report of Mr. Sherman's death was first circulated today, an Associated Press reporter called at the Sherman residence. He was received by Mrs. McCallum, who was asked if the report was confirmed. She said: "Yes, I have heard from the state department that he is dead." She added that she did not know where the state department received the information.

**Important Railroad Sale.**

BALTIMORE, Md., March 21.—Federal judges Coff and Morris filed a decree this afternoon, foreclosing the mortgagors of 1883 on the Baltimore and Philadelphia division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and ordering that the same be sold. Under the statement it is shown that the principal of the bonds including those of 1883 and later issues is \$1,679,695 and the total indebtedness is \$2,334,484.4, the difference representing the interest which was defaulted upon.

Special masters A. S. Dunham and Arthur W. Spencer, who have charge of the sale of the other Baltimore and Ohio properties are also appointed to sell the Philadelphia division. No date is set for the sale. The foreclosure is one of the many steps preliminary to the reorganization of the bill and company.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 21.—The word was received here to-day of the explosion of a saw-mill boiler at the plant of the Hudson Shuss near Mattole, 15 miles north of Cumberland, killing Phil Wink, Daniel Snyder, Jr., engineer, and a man named Shuss, who was a

guyer and wounding John Snyder, Harry Stigle and Anthony Whitefield. The boiler had been in use many years. The fly wheel, weighing about a ton, was thrown a great distance. The big steel saw was broken into bits. Snyder was horribly crushed and blown about 100 feet and Wink's head was blown off. John Snyder's condition is serious. The mill was totally obliterated. Stigle, who was within ten feet of the boiler, escaped with a broken leg.

A ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

## Fate of Admiral Villamil.

The Story of a Press Correspondent.

Landing of the Dispatch Boat Wanda After the Santiago Naval Battle.

Napa and Solano Well Soaked.

The San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys Get a Generous Share.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The storm which began last Sunday has continued with little cessation ever since and during the 24 hours ending at 10 o'clock tonight the steady and heavy precipitation in San Francisco has caused a total rainfall in this city of 25 inches.

The rain which has been general over the state from the Tehachapi northward, has also been heavy in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. Napa has had a good watering as has also Sonoma, while in Solano county the rainfall today measures almost three inches. Santa Cruz country is threatened with floods, but no other section is in the storm, either than an unmixing blessing. In the mountain counties there has been no diminution in the storm of the valley, so that mining interests look as bright as agricultural affairs.

Already the total rainfall in many localities today is greater than the total precipitation of last season and the present atmospheric conditions indicate continuance of the rain, especially as another storm is approaching the northern California coast. It is predicted that the rain will tomorrow reach the extreme southern counties which were today overlooked in the otherwise general sounding.

YUCA CITY, March 22.—Rain commenced falling here yesterday, the precipitation since that time being 1.86 inches. Already this month 4.59 inches have fallen, which makes our state's precipitation up to 12.86 inches.

NAVA, March 22.—In the last 11 hours ending at 6 p.m., tonight 1.50 inches of rain fell here. Precipitation for this month is 5.44 inches. It is still raining.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—The rainfall here during the last 24 hours was 2.55 inches.

CHICO, March 22.—The heaviest storm of the season commenced here early this morning. Up to 6 o'clock tonight 1.48 inches of rain had fallen, making the precipitation for the season 14.47 inches. It is still raining very hard.

SANTA CRUZ, March 22.—Heavy rain has been falling all day. The low lands on both sides of the river are covered with water. Streams have developed into raging torrents in various parts of the county and in many places carrying away bridges. A large portion of Soquel is reported under water. Landslides on the narrow gauge road between this evening's train from coming through. It has been years since the rivers were so high.

TEMPLETON, March 22.—Rain has been falling nine hours and a heavy downpour continues tonight. An abundant harvest is assured. The rainfall for the storm now is 75 hundredths of an inch.

COTTONWOOD, March 22.—The sentinel rain storm of the season has been prevailing here for the past six months with good prospects of continuing. The total precipitation to date is 26 inches for Cottonwood Valley. The prospects could not be brighter for good crops of grain, hay, peaches, prunes and pears, some orchards almonds have been slightly injured by frost.

The weather is cloudy and threatening over the entire Pacific slope. Rain has fallen along the Washington and Oregon coasts, in California north of Tehachapi, and in the northern portion of Nevada and Utah. The rain has been heaviest in the Sacramento Valley and along the central coast.

The pressure has fallen during the past 24 hours over the entire country west of the Rock Mountains.

Conditions are favorable for continued cloudy weather and rain in California.

Forecasts made at San Francisco for thirty hours ending midnight, March 23rd.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.—Rain Thursday; brisk south wind. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.—Rain Thursday; fresh southwest wind.

In Commission Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The river steamer Captain Weber is back in commission again. She broke her shaft while on her way to Stockton about a month ago and has been laid up for repairs ever since. She is to be fitted with steam steering gear and other labor-saving devices.

After Hostetter's Stomach Bitters puts a man's body in a healthy condition, an occasional dose will keep it there. Well known fact.

Hostetter's almost as thick.

This remedy maintains good digestion, and Stomach Bitters.

It is suspected that the ammunition and arms have been supplied to the insurgents from German and Japanese sources and from the French colonies.

The city is quiet and business is reviving.

Private Walter Parrish of Company C, Tennessee volunteers, accidentally led himself yesterday with a revolver.

MARRIED.

KINDE-KELLY.—In this city, March 20, 1880, O. E. Kunde, formerly of St. Paul, Mich., and Miss A. L. Kelly, formerly of Midland, Mich., both of Posen, Rev. W. H. Martin officiating.

ROBERTSON'S BAKING POWDER.

## FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

MISTER H. DOWELL, Editor and Manager.

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NOW HUSTLE!

The rain has come, plenty of it, in plenty of time. The grain crops on unirrigated land are safe, and there will be plenty of water for irrigation. Nature has done her share and done it bountifully. She has given us a land that will withstand conditions which would have depopulated any other land in the world, and after depriving us of rain for two years, just to show how well we could do without it, she has poured it upon us abundantly.

The outside world is doing its share. The United States did more business last year than in any two previous years, and more capital has found new investment in only two months of this year than in the whole of the two largest years, including the last, ever known either in the United States or England. Capital is seeking investment with almost feverish eagerness, and seeking it to develop new industries, not to gamble in the stocks of old. We have more resources to be developed than any other state, and the only thing that has kept back the wave of new prosperity from us is the unprecedented drought which has menaced one of our most important crops and given the blues to everybody, even those interested exclusively in other things.

Economic movements are doing their share. Whatever may be the final outcome of the change taking place everywhere from competition to combination, it is for the present a good thing for us. The raisin association guarantees our leading crop against the evils of unregulated competition, and the same plan is being adopted to guarantee other California crops against the same evils.

It remains only for us to do our share. Let us first convince ourselves that prosperity is coming our way, and then set about convincing others of it. Let the merchant prepare to do a larger business and advertise the fact. Let the community prepare to grow, and then make it known to the world that there are reasons why it ought to grow. Let us all realize that there is room for much growth along present lines, and that the time is rapidly approaching when the growing commerce of the Pacific will open new lines, by making California a commercial and manufacturing as well as agricultural and mining state. In short, let us hustle.

## SHEEP IN THE MOUNTAINS.

The announcement by Forest Superintendent Newhall in this morning's Republican that renewed orders have been received from Washington to enforce the law excluding sheep from the forest reserves, indicates that the position of the department on this question is fixed beyond recall. These orders were issued by telegraph after memorials had been received from the California delegation in congress, from the Governor, the legislature, and many of the county Boards of Supervisors, as well as complete reports on the situation from representatives of both sides. No influences could possibly be stronger than those which have already been exerted, and if these have not changed the purpose of the government, it is evident that it will not be changed.

Sheep men have therefore the choice between supporting their flocks on the plains (which the recent rains may make possible) or openly defying the law and trusting to the inability of the government to enforce it. As the forest superintendent is empowered to employ the necessary rangers, and has announced his intention to obey orders and enforce the law rigidly, the latter course will lead to interminable conflicts and put the sheep men into an attitude of hostility to the government and to law in general which will make it difficult for them to get consideration in the future. It is also extremely probable that the government will be found stronger than the sheep men, even in the mountain fastnesses.

There are two sides to this question. The former policy of turning the forests over to be used or abused without regulation was not civilised. It has resulted in the destruction of the forests and the desolation of the land wherever it has been tried, and it is not now tolerated in any civilized or semi-civilized country in the world except in the United States. It has long been important and has now become imperative that a change be made in it here. The interest of all the generations is more important than that of any one, even if we happen to live in that one, and if our generation will not use the forests without destroying them, it thereby forfeits its right to its share of their use.

On the other hand, the policy of absolute exclusion is not civilised, for it is not civilised to deny the use of natural resources. Nobody advocates such a policy as a permanent one, and nobody defends it even as a temporary miscalcipation except on the ground that we are not now capable of establishing any other. It is the policy now established by law, and the executive departments of the government have no choice except to enforce it or to wink at its non-enforcement. They are not safe in entering into any illegal compromise, as there is no legal way to enforce an illegal agreement. When the law is changed, the only rational change will be the establishment of a modern civilized forestry system. It is to the interest of everybody concerned to listen to the day when such a system can be established.

As far as the enforcement of the present law will only delay the enactment of a better one, and, while it will cause some serious temporary loss, we think in the long run it will be profitable as well as right to permit the law to be enforced without conflict or evasion.

## AFTER THE TRUST—WHAT?

So much of the demagogic howl about "trusts" in recent years has been based on nothing but imagination and has ended in nothing but wind that we need the evidence of conservative figures to convince us that the present trust talk is anything different. That trusts are being formed more rapidly just now than ever before, we all know, but that the difference in rate is not ten or twenty or fifty, but a thousand per cent, is hard to realize.

Exact comparative figures are out of the question, owing to the difficulty of distinguishing exactly between a trust and a corporation, particularly in the first years of the trust movement. It is, however, quite certain that the proportion of trusts among new corporations is greater than ever, and has been growing greater every year. If, therefore, we compare the amount of capital invested in new corporations in various years, it is certain that the proportionate increase in trusts is greater and not less than the total increase for all corporations.

The fallacy is childishly simple. A force of one horsepower will raise \$3,000 pounds one foot in one minute. A thousandth of a horsepower will raise the same weight the same distance in a thousand minutes. The element of time cannot be omitted. As nearly as can be figured from the imperfect data given of the squash experiment, the Times' estimate of the horsepower is just four million times too large.

Any high school boy who would make such ridiculous mistakes would be "plucked" in physics. The frequency with which they are made in newspapers is what has made "newspaper science" the term of contempt it is.

That Missouri private who was sent to arrest an obtrusive Porto Rican editor, and, when the editor attacked him with a knife, dropped his gun and nearly killed the knife-wielder with his fist, was a very typical American, if not a very well-trained soldier.

Nature is kind to us. The only danger of the rain was that it would end in a frost. Instead, the rising barometer brings warmer weather.

Even the New York Sun has been hounded by the "newspaper scientist." A recent issue contains a description and picture of a machine for utilizing the force of the tides, whose inventor is so sanguine of its success that he has had it patented in all the countries in the world. When asked how much power his machine would develop he answered that he had been too busy to figure out that aspect of the question. Two minutes figuring will show that, under the most favorable conditions, the machine could not develop over forty horse-power from an apparatus whose cheapest and simplest part is an absolutely rigid floating buoy six hundred feet square. The machine might work, but it could not pay.

The Los Angeles Herald suggests that that mammoth which had been frozen up in Alaska for 25,000 years and was still fresh ought to be worth a small fortune for embalmed beef purposes.

It will certainly not be anti-trust laws or any form of legislation. We have enough such laws now, and the trusts have thrived like cockle burrs or spurs under persecution. The trust is an invention for the utilization of economic laws, and it can only be limited by economic, not by statutory laws.

The temporary check will doubtless be the collapse that always follows inflation. Much of the enormous capital represented in the trusts is fictitious, and the rest is merely a transfer of the capital already invested in the separate corporations. One of the new trusts has already burst, having grown too big to stand the tension. The separate corporations composing it are going on quietly, as if nothing had happened. The same thing must soon happen with others, and before the year is out we expect to see a general collapse of trusts as sudden as the recent inflation of them has been. Fortunately this is one sort of collapse that does not involve the checking of industry, any more than the break of a railroad involves the stoppage of the railroads composing it.

The permanent check will be found in the limitations of human nature. It took genius to organize the first trust, and it takes the highest executive ability to organize any successful trust. Experience shows that this grade of ability is kept at the head of any organization only by the stress of competition. The ancient democracies put their best men forward as statesmen and soldiers because the few that did not do so were instantly swallowed up by their neighbors and destroyed, and the rest took warning. The American democracy in its time of uncompetitive isolation, has been putting its mediocre men forward, leaving its strongest administrative talent to be drawn into business, where there was competition. A business organization becomes large enough to destroy competition, the same result will follow. Anybody can run a monopoly if somebody else will keep it a monopoly. The men in charge of many of the new trusts have not the administrative ability to hold them together until the monopoly is firmly established. They will collapse. The few that succeed will eventually, through favoritism and nepotism, fall into the hands of smaller men than their organizers. The advantage of an established monopoly will hold them together long enough to install the weakened regime, and renewed competition will then do the rest.

The trust is an attempt to destroy competition for private benefit. Just as socialism is a plan to destroy it for social benefit. Both are prevented from success beyond a certain limit by the same fact in human nature. Nature does not produce enough great men, strong enough to lead, nor enough small men, modest enough to follow.

## A DRAWN BATTLE.

The legislature is no more. There were few hopes at its birth and there will be fewer regrets at its death. Yet, after all, there are some things to be said in its favor, and some encouraging indications for the future in its record.

In its personal composition it was, in anything, better than the average. It contained a few men of marked ability, standing and character, and probably a majority of men of ordinary intelligence and respectability. Doubtless just as good men would have been secured if legislators, like jurors were selected by lot, but that is a common condition, and it is nobody's fault but our own. If a man is stupid, ignorant and obscure nobody thinks of hiring him in a private position of large responsibility, but we are as liable to elect him as anybody to a public office, and we have no right to complain or be surprised if he does not turn out well.

The legislature has elected no senator, thereby demonstrating its incapacity to do the chief thing for which it was elected. But under the circumstances, a drawn battle is the next best thing to a victory. There has been corruption, California senatorial contests before, but the issue between corruption and honesty was never drawn more sharply. It is something to have drawn the issue. The two chief candidates have from the beginning been identified with corruption. Grant's corruption was confessed and Burns' corruption has been as evident and if anything, more notorious. It ought to be a disgrace to a legislature to have so much corruption, but, as things stand, it is rather credit to the legislature has at least been able to block the progress of the corruptocrats and to give us one more chance to select a legislature in which many as he is a good speaker and singer. He proposed to appear in harness growing squashes and trees and run engines with them. The fallacies in both cases were of

The Los Angeles Times has a new scientific editor who ought to take a course in kindergarten science. He perpetrated two full column articles the same day recently, in one of which he swallowed whole Professor Tripler's perpetual motion fake in McClure's magazine, and in the other (which may have been intended as a joke, but was proposed to appear in harness growing squashes and trees and run engines with them. The deadlock in both cases were of

the Evangelist Daley will be at the Volunters of America hall, 141 J street, to meet the day when such a system can be established. But the deadlock to the enforcement of the present law will only delay the enactment of a better one, and, while it will cause some serious temporary loss, we think in the long run it will be profitable as well as right to permit the law to be enforced without conflict or evasion.

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Two men have stubbornly determined that unless they could represent California in the senate, nobody should represent it, and they have won their fight. To them be eternal disgrace and oblivion. Their opponents have determined that unless California could be decently and honorably represented, she should not be represented at all, and they have won their fight. To them be all honor and encouragement.

In general legislation this legislature is entitled to far more credit than it has received. The portion of its work which has received the most newspaper attention is its anti-newspaper legislation, and this, being engineered by the worst element in the legislature, and based on party revenge, was naturally vicious, as well as foolish and ignorant. But in other respects there has been notable absence of distinctly vicious legislation. There have been no notorious Johns, and nearly killed the knife-wielder with his fist, was a very typical American, if not a very well-trained soldier.

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At this rate it is no longer a question of centuries or generations, or even of years, but only of months, when the entire productive capital of the country shall be absorbed by a few gigantic combinations, which it would take only one step to combine into a single organization, and only two steps to convert into a socialist commonwealth. Of course nothing of the sort will happen, either in a few months or a few years; probably it will never happen. But the question is: What is going to prevent it?

It will certainly not be anti-trust laws or any form of legislation. We have enough such laws now, and the trusts have thrived like cockle burrs or spurs under persecution. The trust is an invention for the utilization of economic laws, and it can only be limited by economic, not by statutory laws.

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## REGISTRATION.

Closed for the City  
Election.

Great Many Votes Will Be  
Shut Out.

Clerk Cartwright Governed by a  
Written Opinion of District  
Attorney Events.

The question as to when registration shall close prior to a city election has always been a mooted one in this city and in all cities in this state, for that matter, for the reason that the law is not clear on the point. Therefore, it has been the practice to register voters up to the day of election, provided they had lived thirty days in the precinct in which they proposed to vote, and in the case of transfers the same course was pursued.

This year, however, County Clerk Cartwright has closed the register, and no more persons will be registered or transferred. The registering of voters ceased on the 14th instant; but those who applied to be placed on the great register were registered with the understanding that their names would not be placed on the register unless the court should decide the law differently from the view entertained by the clerk.

At the last county election the registration was closed two twenty-seven days before the date of the election, but in a number of other counties where the matter was tested the clerk was required to re-open the register and keep it open until fifteen days preceding the election. The question was not decided in this country, however, and therefore the local judges have not passed on the law. The question has never been taken to the supreme court, either, and hence there is no decision touching the question.

County Clerk Cartwright has applied to the district attorney for an opinion to govern his action as register clerk, and yesterday he was handed the following, holding that registration should have closed twenty-seven days before the election:

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Fresno City, Cal., March 17, 1890.

To G. W. Cartwright—

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry as to when registration shall close prior to an election, I would say:

That while the different laws relating to registration, voting and elections are to some extent confusing and are apparently conflicting, we gather therefrom the following conclusions:

Section 1024, Political Code provides:

"That registration shall commence one hundred and sixty days before a general election and shall continue for seventy-five days thence next ensuing when such registration shall cease; provided that every elector who has registered and thereafter moved his residence to another precinct in the same county thirty days before an election, may have his registration transferred to such other precinct upon his application verified by oath, etc. . . . provided, no transfer from one precinct to another shall be made except to another shall be made between a general election and a date twenty-seven days before such election."

and around the corners, and after a time he'd have a knot of men rounded up, and drawn into some narrow place where to get away would be impossible, and for an unlimited time he'd prowl around something we knew not what, but supposed he was talking land. For more than a week we followed that man's actions, and found out just that he was handling stock for one of the numerous oil companies, that Selma contains.

H. Hellborn, supervisor for the Singer Manufacturing Company, is in town, looking over the territory and business in general with Mr. Abbott.

Mrs. E. Norine Law arrived in town on the delayed train yesterday and was met by some of the Del Rey people and taken out there for a two nights' lecture. These people out there are showing more enterprise along the reform lines than most sectors. They circulated a petition to have a sanitary district established and not allow a saloon to be put up at Del Rey station; and out of 23 in the district only 1 man refused to sign the petition.

CORRESPONDENT.

AT THE BARTON.

A Great Comedy and Vaudeville Bill for Monday Night.

What is said to be one of the best comedy and vaudeville companies of entertainers will be seen at the Barton opera house on Monday night, March 25, and it would seem, judging by the list of names programmed, that the repertoire must be trim, as some of the best specialists in vaudeville, besides the great ex-champions of vaudeville, John Sullivan and Duke Kilrain, head the list, and it must be remembered that the great athlete never did think by himself and surely can not with such a company of players. Among other things to be witnessed will be a sparing and boxing match between the great John L. and his partner in gloves, Jake Kilrain, and each will give the other plenty to do. Among the specialists named are Edwards & Edwards, Rochester & May, Petching Brothers, Bertina & Crouch, Lowry & Francis, that pretty and charming female athletes in sparring and hand punching act, which is considered one of the most clever and interesting features of the evening. Begley & Lee, in their funny act by "Mulligan the Flubber," Rayford Sisters and Darmody, the great jugglers. Popular comedy pieces prevail, inc., inc., inc. Seats are now on sale.

Lodges Visit the Country.

About Twenty members of Rebekah degree lodge left this city in a caravan at 5 o'clock last evening for Centerville to institute a new lodge. Four horses were attached to the vehicle, and gave promise of making good time.

Yesterday the Amalgamated Protection degree team of Manzanita camp, Woodmen of the World, No. 160, returned from Sanger after attending the initiation ceremonies of nine new members of Sanger camp. The party consisted of Dr. Norman, D. Kelly, Johnny White, Lewis Smith, James Sprangle, Eugene Sims, Frank Andrews, J. L. Hutchinson, P. Boyson, J. H. Elerson, A. C. Gale and M. L. Stater. The ceremonies were held in Woodman hall and after a musical and literary programme a banquet was served.

Married at Oroyo Grande.

The Oroyo Grande Oracle of the 10th instant says: Miss Mary Harcourt, who for several months past has been attending our high school, was married at Friday to Charles Cathay of Fresno. The bride came here from Mountain just last fall and has made many friends who join with the Oracle in extending congratulations."

Tulare's New Bridge.

The Southern Pacific company's bridge gang have begun replacing the bridge over Elk bayou, five miles south of Tulare, with a new and better one. The old bridge was built in 1873 and is in good condition, but the company is making many improvements, moving buildings and putting in new tracks and switches, and there are rumors that a new passenger depot will be built at Tulare to offset the new Valley road building.

A Mysterious Sack.

ORTHEVILLE, March 17.—On the arrival of a freight train yesterday at the station, the conductor was met by an excited Chinese who cooed at that place for the team men. The Chinese said that half an hour before two well dressed men in a buggy stopped about 100 yards west of the track and commenced digging a hole, from which they took a big sack. With difficulty they lifted it into the buggy and departed northwest, driving at a furious rate. They did not seem to pay any attention to him. It is thought that the sack contained the proceeds of one of the many train robberies in this country. She has produced great writers, great statesmen and great men in all walks of life.

National Base Ball.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The Tribune says: Frank De Haas Robinson will take his Cleveland national league club, with St. Louis and Tom Loftus will occupy Cleveland with his Columbus Western league team. The national league circuit can now be reduced to ten clubs without difficulty and the settlement of one of the most perplexing problems which ever confronted the magicians is at hand. Tom Loftus, it is said, has secured an option on the Browns from Gustav Gruner, who bid in the St. Louis club at the Sheriff's sale Tuesday. He will nominally buy the club and will then permit Robinson to vacate Cleveland and go to St. Louis in return for allowing the Columbus club of the western league to occupy the old stamping grounds of the Spiders.

Honored by the Pope.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—By Papal brief just received by the Apostolic delegate, Mr. Stephen has been raised to the dignity of a protonotary Apostolic. This is the highest honor which is ever conferred on Catholic clergymen outside the city of Rome. A few years ago Mr. Stephen was made private chamberlain of the Pope with the title of Monsignor. That honor, however, raised him but one grade above priests in general and did not make him a prelate. By this new act of the Pope, Mr. Stephen is made a prelate and of the highest rank outside of the episcopacy.

PLEADED GUILTY.

A. Frishon Fired for Selling Liquor Without a License.

A. Frishon, one of the men arrested recently on complaint of License Collector Dan Dimmick for selling liquor without a license, appeared in Justice St. John's court yesterday afternoon and was remanded to the county jail. A jury had been summoned to try the case, but the defendant at the last minute made up his mind to withdraw his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. He was allowed to do so and was fined \$25, which he paid.

Frishon is the second of the number recently arrested by Mr. Dimmick, who has pleaded guilty. There are still two more cases pending, one against a man and the other against a woman.

Frank Ramone was acquitted of the same charge Thursday, the jury deeming the evidence insufficient to convict.

THE SUPERVISORS.

Petition for the Formation of North Fresno Again Filed.

The Board of Supervisors transacted but little business yesterday. In the forenoon L. L. Granger, the "father of North Fresno," appeared before the Board with the petition which was presented some time ago. When first submitted it had not been advertised the

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Fittingly Observed  
Yesterday.

A Great Hero, Apostle and  
Saint.

Sermon by Rev. P. Gérald Gay of  
Pasadena—Bishop Montgomery's  
Visit.

WAR SOCIAL.

Hold at the Presbyterian Church

Last Night.

The war social at the Presbyterian church last night was well attended and proved to be one of the most successful affairs of its kind ever held.

Father McCarthy. Last evening services were also held at the church, which was crowded to the doors. Bishop Montgomery, the eloquent prelate, was present from Los Angeles, and in pronounced the benediction. After the services the Bishop arrived last evening to pay a visit to the pastor for ten days' tour of the different parishes in his jurisdiction.

Andy Lee of Weidensall was arrested and charged with throwing rocks and hitting a Chinaman named Jim Lee. He secured a jury trial which ended in a disagreement and he was discharged from custody.

Sheriff Truman has prepared an album for the purpose of keeping a record of guests in connection with his office, but he is very short of subjects at present, for which he and the people of the county are thankful.

The Modena Dramatic Society will give an entertainment and dinner after the closing of the Leavenworth.

Mrs. Rosenthal received a message from Boston Thursday evening informing her of the death of her mother in that city. Mrs. Rosenthal left yesterday for Boston accompanied by her brother, Leon Price.

A debate will take place next Friday, March 25th, at the Arden schoolhouse, the question being: "Resolved that the present method of electing United States senators should not be changed."

Patrick Connelly, who has been an attendant in a county hospital for some time died yesterday morning and was buried today.

The program itself was well rendered and consisted for the most part of patriotic selections. The opening number was a chorus and then followed a solo by Lillian Gilbert. Both the selections were well received and even won an encore. A recitation by Grace and Gladys Gilbert was the next feature and which received a round of applause and laughter.

The feature of last evening's services was a hymn by Father P. Gerald Gay of Pasadena. The speaker is a young man, and a pleasing and earnest singer, making his appearance for the first time. The Life and Labors of St. Patrick.

In every place and at every place, he sang the memory of a hero bring joy to the people. Great and noble deeds, that partly and charming female athletes in sparing and hand punching act, which is considered one of the most clever and interesting features of the evening. Begley & Lee, in their funny act by "Mulligan the Flubber," Rayford Sisters and Darmody, the great jugglers. Popular comedy pieces prevail, inc., inc., inc. Seats are now on sale.

HIGH SCHOOL SENATE.

Officers Nominated at Last Night's Session.

The senate met last night. The date for the evening was "Resolved That California should be divided." The affirmative was sustained by Williams and Warner, while Hodges, Tupper and Moore spoke on the negative. Risley and C. Carter also spoke on the negative. The resolution was lost by a vote of 2 to 20.

Nomination of officers was then proceeded with and was as follows: For president—Edwards, Walter C. Carter, Edwards, William C. Carter, vice president—C. Carter, Hodges, Bishop, and Olufs, four secretary—McKenzie, Tupper, Olufs and Dowell; for treasurer—Risley, Warner, Hodges and Carter; for librarian—C. Carter and Edwards; for sergeant-at-arms—Hawkins, Moore and Tupper.

He then dwelt upon the conditions in Ireland fourteen hundred years ago, before the apostle began his labors for the conversion of the people. Conditions were vastly different from those at present existing. The moral atmosphere of the little place, called the gem of the western ocean, was so thick with the mist of paganism that the sunlight of truth could not penetrate it. It was desolating the hearts of men destined to shine out in the world. Suddenly the voice of the apostle was heard and the course of a few years the island had been converted to Christianity.

The man destined to accomplish this great work was born of noble parents, his father being Culperius, a magistrate. His infancy was passed as is the infancy of every child, said the speaker, but when fifteen years old he was torn from his father and mother, who had mourned him as dead. The child, however, had shown the man, even as nursing shows the day, or as Wordsworth says, the child was father to the man. While a slave in Ireland, Patrick resolved to redeem the land from paganism, and with that object he studied for the priesthood when he returned to his native land. He pursued his studies at Tours and subsequently went to Rome. After hard study and continued prayer he was ordained a priest according to the order of Melchizedek. He did not aspire to ecclesiastical dignity, but at the solicitation of the vicar of Christ, he accepted the mitre, was ordained a bishop and sent to Ireland, according to his wish.

On Ireland, what glory was in store for thee," exclaimed the speaker.

Ireland afterward became the center of learning of the European world. It was the isle of saints and scholars. Her learned men invaded all parts of Europe and have since been conspicuous by their signal services in art, science and literature. She has produced great writers, great statesmen and great men in all walks of life.

RESCUING AN OFFICER.

Charge Against William and Charles Ward of Kingsburg.

A complaint was issued at Selma yesterday for the arrest of William and Charles Ward for resisting an officer.

James Henderson, until late a deputy constable, being the complainant. Henderson claims that he was trying to arrest a man when the Wards "jumped him" and beat him almost into sensibility.

The people of Kingsburg, however,

with the assistance of the officer, who claim that the deputy was overzealous and entirely in the wrong.

Henderson was denied a warrant in Kingsburg, but he procured one going to Selma. Constable Churchill, under whom Henderson was serving, revoked his appointment as deputy after he got into the difficulty.

GREY NOT ARRESTED.

Fred Doid, proprietor of the Hopkins hotel, appeared in Justice St. John's court yesterday afternoon and asked that the complaint against E. H. Lesslie be dismissed. The court remanded him to the county jail.

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Fresno, Fresno County, California.

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GOMPERS ON EXPANSION.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor made a speech in Boston yesterday that is either of no importance at all, or else is a highly consummate and dangerous performance. Mr. Gompers has, of course, the right to his anti-expansion views, and to as much support of them as his arguments or influence can get. But when he insists on looking on the question as a laborer rather than as a citizen, he is making a very vicious, if very common mistake, and when he proposes to settle it by other force than arguments or votes he is making a threat that is either merely foolish, or is dangerous and revolutionary.

It is the mental attitude, rather than the practical situation, that makes these threats serious. Nobody supposes that organized laborers will refuse to make guns or armor plate, or that they could prevent others from making them if they did not. There are circumstances under which a political strike is justifiable and may be successful, but these circumstances must be such as would justify armed revolution; the political strike is only a milder form of revolution. In Belgium, for instance, the people demanded universal suffrage, and when it was refused them; instead of revolting with arms, they went on a universal strike. Labor of every sort stopped for a few days, and the government had to yield or starve. But in a country which has universal suffrage, the majority can gain its point by voting. Less than a majority has no right to gain its point, even by revolution.

Private disputes between labor and capital must be settled by private means, until some public way is provided, and of private means, force, as represented by a strike, is sometimes the only one available. But in political questions force has no place in a self-governing country. Argument, persuasion, and voting are the only means provided, and he who can not persuade the majority of his fellow citizens, must yield to them, even if he is right and they are wrong. There is no danger that any other means will be adopted in this case, but even the habit of talking and thinking as if they might be is dangerous and un-American, and should not go unchallenged.

The interest of the laborer in expansion is precisely that of any other citizen. It is a purely political question, the only purely political question of importance we have had to decide for many years, and he who attempts to decide it from any narrow standpoint than that of American citizenship, is not a good citizen.

## CONSCIENTIOUS WRONG.

We have recently witnessed several notable instances of that remarkable loyalty of the henchman to the boss which is generally expressed by the phrase, "he will stay bought." The phenomenon is so common that we hardly think of it as important enough to need an explanation beyond the other phrase "honor among thieves."

Yet how true, with its resulting corruption and gradual misappropriation of our political system, could not survive for a year if it were based on nothing more than bribery and narrow selfishness. A successful "machine" requires more voters and officials than anyone can afford to buy, and most machines, as a matter of fact, are run with surprisingly little bribery, even in the direct form of distribution of patronage.

The fact is that the toes depends as much on the conscience as the lack of conscience of his followers. There is a primitive notion of morality, that recognises no obligation that is not personal. Many a man who is incapable of recognising the obligation of abstract duty or public responsibility has something very like a conscience which impels him to "stand by his friends." This was the established standard of morality during the Middle Ages. Society was based on a elaborate system of personal dependence and obligation. Fidelity to one's master was the cardinal virtue, treason to the master was the only intolerable vice.

The world has gone far beyond this primitive notion, but too many of its inhabitants have not shared in the growth. We have had instances in Fresno, where men have defended their own public acts, which they acknowledged were illegal and against public policy, on the ground that they "could not go back on a friend." According to their standards, betrayal of a public trust, or loyalty to a private friend, makes vicious, but virtuous.

There is no arguing with this stand-point: Those who hold to it do not need to be convinced, but to grow; or, if they are beyond growing, to give way to a generation that is politically and morally dead. Their existence is a menace, because they add to the support of corrupt policies, not merely the vicious, who are always the minority, but the morally obtuse, who are almost as common as the mentally obtuse. They are a warning, too, that the way to better things is not through any patent scheme for the reorganisation of society, but through the education and development of individual human nature.

## HOW NOT TO SELL LAND.

An incident of last evening's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce illustrates a danger that we may have to face on a much larger scale, if, as we expect, the wave of prosperity should strike us with something like a boom.

A communication was received from an eastern investor, who wanted to engage in orange growing, saying that he had been almost persuaded to buy land for the purpose which, it is well known, is not adapted to orange growing. This particular investor will be warned of his mistake, and we hope to see him in some other part of Fresno county, happy and prosperous in his orange groves.

But other investors will be approached in the same way, as they have in the past, and whatever sort of land the anxious buyer wants, just that sort of land the eager speculator will profess to sell him, whether the particular land he has for sale is of that sort or another.

It is very easy to deceive the eastern buyer in this matter. He is accustomed to a uniform soil and climate. He cannot conceive of two radically different climates only ten miles apart, or fundamentally different soils in adjacent fields. This fact has been taken advantage of in the past by unscrupulous speculators, and will be used again, if the opportunity is renewed, to deceive men into buying land from which they can get nothing but disappointment and failure.

We have plenty of good land, and the most valuable resources in the world. We have nothing to fear and everything to gain by telling the exact truth. But some individuals, who have land for sale adapted to one purpose when the active market is for land of a different sort, can make temporary gains by deception. The community should protect itself from any such attempts, by seeing to it that plenty of literature is sent out which gives the exact truth, without evasion, and that any individual speculator who attempts to sell land by deception is promptly frowned down at home and liberally advertised abroad. We have been protected against the speculator for some time by the stagnation in real estate. Now that that stagnation is ending, we may have to protect ourselves against him by actively exerting ourselves to hurt somebody's feelings.

Nothing could better illustrate the natural advantages of California than a comparison of the recent climatic misfortunes of our own and rival states.

We have had a drought; the eastern fruit growing states have had a blizzard. All through the drought we still had reason to hope; their hopes vanished with the first blast of the blizzard. If our hopes had been disappointed, we should have lost one of our three principal crops; they lost theirs irretrievably. At the worst, our evil was for a year, while theirs is permanent. Droughts and frosts have hindered single crops in California, but nothing has ever destroyed the trees and vines on which our best crops grow. A single freeze in Florida, on the other hand, may destroy, and has destroyed, the work of years. A single freeze changed our prospects to hope, another has changed them to certainty. The milder evils of eastern conditions are our extreme of danger; their greater evils touch us not at all.

New York proposes to lock the stable door after the horse is gone, by the enactment of laws to prevent the repetition of a Windsor hotel fire horror. New York may enact unlimited reforms in this or any other direction, but nothing will be reformed until the fundamental reform is made, and the government of the city becomes honest and efficient. Fire escapes will not be interfered with so long as it appears that injury is not being done to the forest growth, and the rights of others are not thereby jeopardised. The raising of sheep, is, however, prohibited in all forest reservations, and yet those in the states of Oregon and Washington, for the most part sheep grazing has been held injurious to the forest cover, and therefore, of serious consequence in regions where the rainfall is limited. The exception in favor of the states of Oregon and Washington is made because the continuous moisture and abundant rainfall of the Cascade and Pacific coast ranges make renovation of herbage and regeneration possible."

The penalty for a violation of the law is a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for not longer than 12 months or by both, such fine and imprisonment.

## MILLWOOD MATTERS.

The Governor will refuse to sign bills which were actually enrolled and sent to him after the actual adjournment of the legislature. Technically the Governor is right, but if it were only a technicality doubtless some legal fiction could be found to avoid it. The legal fiction that a quorum is present if no one calls attention to its absence, for instance, saves many bills. But in this case the refusal to sign will probably be arbitrary. Bills that are passed through in the last moments of a session are always put through by log-rolling, and a log-rolled bill can generally bear posthumous for inscription.

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## MOTHERS MEET EVENLY MATCHED

And Discuss the "New Baby."

Miss Cox on Psycho-Physical Culture.

Dr. Jessie Hare Delivers an Informal Lecture on the Caring of Infants.

From Thursday's Daily.

The meeting of mothers which took place at the residence of Mrs. N. S. Shattuck yesterday afternoon, was quite well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. A short executive session was held at which a number of minor matters were attended to. The subjects related for the most part to the care of children and the training necessary in early childhood.

Miss Francis Elmina Cox of the Boston College of Oratory, was the principal speaker during the afternoon.

The subject of her address was "Why Mothers should be interested in Psycho-Physical Culture."

Mrs. Cox has been appointed State Superintendent of the Department of Physical Culture in the W. C. T. U.

Her work is appreciated by the clubs that have heard her. She lectured today before the Parlor Club.

In opening her address, Miss Cox quoted from Professor Corson of Cornell University to show capable mothers are few but that forces are now at work increasing such mothers and will do more and more, as the ideals of true womanhood become more and more exalted and realized.

The kind of regeneration which the world needs will have to be largely induced by women, and she will induce it according as her true rights are recognized.

"A strong spiritual and psychic wave," she said, "is passing over the world in this decade, which is revolutionizing all education, including the physical. Our bodies are given us to serve for higher purposes than we ordinarily use them for. In the days of our fathers, we did not realize the importance of the mind over the body, and in the days of our grandfathers, we did not realize the importance of the body over the mind.

"When we regard our bodies as the expressions of spiritual life and like unto the image of God, our physical culture will be in accord with it. We are cultivating the three-fold man according to the laws of psychology, physiognomy, ethics and art, but we are not taking a different time for each and portioning off so much for one and so much for the other, but blending all into a beautiful whole that is in accord with the life of the spirit which inspires it. Let each remember that he as a 'clothed eternity' that infinite body envelops the eternal soul."

"Expression training, therefore, is a summation of everything that is most noble and highest in man, and through the medium of the mind, and through the body, we can attain the highest degree of health through the influence upon it of the body.

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# TO FIX RATES

That May be Charged  
for Water.

Board of Supervisors Take  
Testimony.

To Ascertain the Value of the  
Fresno Canal and Irrigation  
Company's System.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday for the purpose of hearing testimony as to the value of the irrigation system of the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company, in order to fix a rate chargeable for water by the company. At present the company furnishes water to those who hold water rights for \$4 to 3 cents an acre, which is much less than is charged by any other irrigation company in the state. Renters of water who do not own a water right are charged \$2 an acre. The fixing of rates will apply only to this latter class, as those holding water rights have entered into a contract with the company, which cannot be abrogated by the action of the board in fixing rates.

Attorney George E. Church appeared "to assist the board in arriving at a fair estimate of the value of the property," he said, "and not as an attorney engaged in the trial of a case." District Attorney Evans was also present to advise with and counsel the board, while Frank H. Short represented the water company.

The first witness called was W. H. Ingles, secretary of the company. He stated that he had been secretary of the corporation for a number of years and had kept the books. He did not know just what information the Board desired. The witness was then questioned by Attorney Church as to the extent of the system. The cost of the headgates, the number of miles of natural waterways and of ditches, etc. Mr. Ingles stated that he could not give definite information about these facts, but that they could be ascertained by going over the books. He promised to take off the desired information from the books.

In reply to a question as to the number of cubic feet of water furnished, the secretary answered that 1122 were sold under water rights, including those located and unlocated. Those located and used were 837. In addition to those water is rented, and the following figures for three years back were given, the figures being the receipts in money at the rate of \$2 per acre: 1896, \$57,140; '97, \$166,725; '98, \$146,85.

He was next asked the purchase price of water rights, and answered that they had ranged all the way from \$250 to \$1000. During the last three or four years they brought \$1000. He denied that the company had sold any for \$1200. He stated that in the early days of the company about 25 rights had been sold for \$25, 25 or 30 for \$50; 5 for \$20; and 1 for \$10. In nearly all of those cases there was some other consideration. The company had made a special rate with the Bank of Southern California, as the bank agreed to take care of the ditches and used a third less water than it usually furnished.

Mr. Ingles was next questioned as to the annual expense of furnishing and distributing the water. All operating expenses he answered, exclusive of interest, for the last year, amounted to \$34,821. The witness was closely questioned as to whether this amount included everything paid out for operating the system, and he answered that it did, interest being excepted. The expense of the land owned by the company was kept entirely separate. The company had not enlarged the plant last year, but did certain incidental work necessary for keeping the system in repair. Some bulkheads were built to replace those that had been washed away. An argument arose as to whether those could be classed as repairs or improvements and their cost could not be considered in the value of the property and also as expenses. Mr. Ingles agreed to ascertain from the books just what amount was expended in improving the system, although he stated that it would be a big job, as these items were not kept separately. "Does this annual expense account include lawsuits?" was asked.

Mr. Ingles stated that it did and read the items going to make up that total, as follows:

Office expenses.....\$ 117,92  
Traveling expenses.....60,00  
Legal expenses.....10,000  
General expenses.....316,72  
Taxes on canal.....315,21  
Salaries and labor.....30,668.87  
Material, provisions, etc.....430,78

Total.....\$ 543,214.1

After further questioning as to what constituted the sum under the various headings, Mr. Evans took the witness in hand, and asked what the assessed valuation of the property was. Mr. Ingles replied that it was \$150,000. He was asked whether he thought that a fair valuation, and answered that owing to the numerous lawsuits in which the company is involved—law suits that go to its right to secure water and sell it—he thought the assessment high enough, but he did not consider it a fair valuation of the property, taking the cost into consideration. He was asked whether any extensive improvements were contemplated this coming year and replied "nothing extraordinary." The expenses were not the same for each year and three or four years would have to be reckoned together to arrive at a fair estimate. In 1897, the expenses amounted to \$7,511.41 while in 1898 they were \$9,715.32.

Mr. Chirch thought the board might take the assessed value of the land as a base and fix the rates accordingly. Mr. Evans was of the same opinion, suggesting that if that was not satisfactory to the company it might introduce testimony to show that a higher valuation should be placed on the property.

John McMullan was called by Mr. Short and examined in reference to the value of the system. Mr. McMullan stated that he was managing director and acting superintendent. He said he was familiar with the main ditches of the canal, name, headgates, bulkheads, etc., and believed that it would cost \$100,000 to duplicate it, independent of rights of way. There were about 400 miles of canal and he thought that \$100,000 a mile was a conservative estimate of the value of the plant.

He stated that the income was a smaller quantity. Two years ago it was \$13,000; in 1897 it was \$3000 and this year it was \$20,000, making an average of about \$14,000. He said the expense the coming year would be greater than those of last year and called attention to the fact that the improvements that were made were simply to give better service, as the company had not sold any new water rights for three or four years. A number of fumes would have to be built this year and if the company should have to store water in the mountains or pump for irrigation it would involve a big outlay.

Mr. McMullan was asked how many cubic feet of water the ditch would carry and he stated he did not dare to answer that question as number of law suits hinged on that point. However, he would say that the capacity of the system was several hundred feet more than the company has sold.

Mr. McMullan read the expense account for the year 1897, which was as follows:

Office expenses.....\$ 22,22  
Traveling expenses.....60,00  
Legal expenses.....10,000  
General expenses.....316,72  
Taxes.....20,000  
Salaries and labor.....41,452.69  
Material, provisions, etc.....12,000.29

Mr. Church said that the greater part of the system consisted of natural water, but Mr. McMullan explained a great deal of work had to be done on them to confine the water to their channels, and that work cost about as much as it would to build canals.

After some further discussion the matter went over until next Thursday, when the desired figures will be produced. The board adjourned until that time.

## RAISIN AFFAIRS.

Re-incorporation Is Recommended.

The Plan Forecast in the Republican Adopted.

Profits from Purchase of Raisins to be Applied to Expense Account.

The Republican's forecast of the action of the committee of fifteen on the re-incorporation of the California Raisin Growers' Association, published in Sunday morning's paper, proved correct, and yesterday the course indicated was decided upon.

The committee met yesterday morning with a full attendance, and heard the report of the sub-committee appointed to confer with lawyers as to the best plan to adopt. The committee reported that after conference with several prominent attorneys they had come to the conclusion that it would be for the best interests of the association to re-incorporate under the act of March 27, 1893, providing for the incorporation and government of co-operative associations, similar to the national government, and yesterday the course indicated was decided upon.

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The committee met yesterday morning



# GREATEST EVER KNOWN

Volume of Business  
in 1898-1899.

The Nation's Prosperity is Solid.

Merchandise Exports Exceed Imports and the Gold Supply is Increasing.

NEW YORK, March 17.—R. H. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say:

In business this year cannot be compared with a year ago. It can be said that payments through the principal clearing houses for the past year have been 37.4 per cent greater than in 1898, and 45.9 per cent greater than in 1897, but that exaggerates the gain in some branches or business, while in others it falls far short of the gain.

Thus the principal exports of manufactured products have about doubled since 1897. Omitting New York clearings, where speculation in stocks is most active, payments through the other principal clearing houses for the past year show an increase of 37.6 per cent over 1898 and 37.1 per cent over last year.

But without regard to such details all realize that the volume of business in all branches is the greatest ever known.

The national prosperity rests on more solid foundations. The exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton and oil in February showed a decrease of \$6,000,000, but other exports, mainly manufactured, were \$16,406,432 in value against \$15,355,996 last year and were sufficiently large to cover 40 per cent of the entire imports. The merchandise exports exceeded imports for the month \$3,631,117, the gold supply increasing, and there appears no occasion for monetary disturbance.

The treasury received its first payment of the \$50,000,000 for the Central Pacific railroad, having previously received \$6,000,000 for the Union Pacific and over \$20,000 for the Kansas Pacific.

Swift wire quotations for iron and its products would indicate if it were not kept in mind that more than nine-tenths of the true manufacturing capacity is engaged, and will be until July or later, in the execution of orders taken months ago at low prices. If a million tons of products go out this month, \$60,000 tons at such prices as \$18 to \$20 per ton for steel rails, at which the entire output of the Illinois Steel Company for this year was sold some time ago, it hardly indicates the true character of the iron business that less than 10,000 tons are going out at such prices as \$26 to \$28 per ton for steel rails made here for small lots this week.

Wool sales at the three chief markets have been only \$4,05,000 pounds, but prices are soft and some dealers are said to have yielded as much as 2 to 2 cents per pound claim because no body can guess the effect the new combination may have. Prices are largely nominal and yet there is a somewhat better demand for goods. Nor has the strong demand for cotton goods been helped by the weaker market for cotton, which has fallen in 83 cents in spite of a volume of reports about the bad condition of the late picked product.

The actual exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts during the past two weeks have been 7,585,923 bushels against 7,387,897 bushels last year. But such exports imply a foreign demand, and it is not unlikely to exceed last year's, and the corn exports are also a little larger than last year.

The western receipts for the week have been 2,850,000 bushels against 2,675,800 bushels last year.

Furs for the week have been 159 in the United States, against 285 last year and 30 in Canada against 27 last year.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Broadstreet's tomorrow will say:

In the iron and steel industry activity continues unabated, the upward tendency of prices being strikingly manifested and the eagerness of consumers to take the product remaining unchanged. The more spring-like weather has induced a greater keenness in the demand for seasonable goods and from most sections of the country come reports of a marked activity in jobbing lines having to do with dry goods, millinery and footwear.

Cotton fabrics generally are in a strong position. Wool does not display any animation, though prices are maintained.

The cereals weakened during the week, probably in sympathy with wheat which experienced a marked drop on Thursday, in part as the result of liquidation in Chicago and in part owing to reports of the break of the drought in California and better news from other growing sections.

Wheat, including four shipments for the week aggregated 4,114,046 bushels against 4,388,821 bushels last week; 3,679,956 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898 and 1,692,434 bushels in 1897.

**Forrist's the Exposition.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The Merchants' association, eager to ascertain the wishes of its members in regard to the proposed Pacific Ocean and International exposition to be held in this city in 1901, sent inquiries to all, asking for a reply whether they favored such an exposition or not. Of the 394 responses received 167 are decidedly in favor, 29 favor the exposition upon certain conditions, 185 are decidedly opposed and 12 oppose it only on conditions.

**NEW ARMY REGISTER.**

Some Interesting Particulars of the Volunteer Movement.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The new army register will be published in a few days. Some advance copies have been received at the war department, where it has been looked over with considerable interest. This register, while for the regular army entirely, will have a list of the general and staff officers appointed during the Spanish war, together with their records during the war. An interesting feature of the register is that the volunteer service of the regular officers is given and there is a jump from 1866 and 1867 to 1898 in that service, a lapse of more than thirty years.

Another interesting point is that several men in the regular army declined volunteer appointments. At the head of the list of these is Adjutant General Corbin. The register shows that on August 12, 1898, he was appointed a major general of volunteers and declined. Major John A. Johnston, adjutant general of the department, declined a lieutenant of field artillery. Captain W. E. Craighead, engineer commission, Major Charles Shaler, ordnance corps, de-

cided a commission of lieutenant colonel. Lieutenant C. L. H. Bagley, ordnance corps, declined a major's commission. Lieutenant W. E. Short, tenth cavalry, declined a captain's commission as assistant adjutant general. There are other instances, but these are found in a hurried examination of the register, which is an extensive volume.

## SHELLING INSURGENTS.

Lively Work of a Converted Spanish Gunboat at Manila.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: On Monday your correspondent went aboard the United States gunboat Laguna de Ray, and accompanied her in chase of the rebels. She first steamed past the town of Paig and turned her flattop guns on the insurgents entrenched along the shore. The insurgents were so frightened that the women, children, soldiers and carabos fled in hundreds across the open fields toward Laguna de Ray. The gunboat ceased firing but followed close behind the panic-stricken crowd, driving them inland.

On Tuesday the gunboat Crate joined the Laguna de Ray, both under command of Captain Grant. They made for the Lake channel, which had been blocked by the insurgents, but they finally cleared the way.

On the lake we chased two sailing vessels, which were full of insurgent troops. Both vessels refused to surrender and ran ashore. The troops escaped in spite of our fire. Then we shelled their position effectively and withdrew to the end of the lake to await the landing of our forces.

## INJURED FOR LIFE.

One More Name Added to the Victims of Hazing.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Hazing as practiced at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery may make James Mount of the class of 1898 an invalid for life. He is now in the Presbyterian hospital. The cords of his neck are injured and the doctors think he has been hurt internally. Mount is the victim of the custom of "passing up."

"Passing up" consists in seizing a man in the class room and passing him from one tier of seats to the one just above or below until the outer or inner circle of the seats occupied by the class during a "clinch" is reached. Then the victim is started on a journey in the opposite direction.

Student Mount belongs to the freshman class. He has been ill for some time, but during the hazing process he was tossed back and forth from tier to tier of the seats and then shot down to the floor, where he lost consciousness.

Mount's parents reside in Petersburgh, Ind. The faculty of the college have suspended six students for complicity in the hazing and more are threatened.

## Trans-African Railroad.

LONDON, March 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard discussing the recent visit to the German capital of Cecil Rhodes in connection with his Cairo to Cairo railway project, says: "Emperor William gave his photograph, with his autograph indorsed, to Mr. Rhodes. The government, it is believed, will submit to the Reichstag a bill asking a guarantee of 3 per cent interest for that portion of the line which crosses German territory in Africa. This section will be built and worked exclusively by Germans and supervised by the German government. It is not unlikely, however, that a portion of the capital will be offered for subscription in England."

## White, the Peacemaker.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: A Washington telegram saying that Mr. White will be appointed United States commissioner to the coming peace conference, has caused a feeling nearly approaching consternation in the embassy. The ambassador knew nothing about it and seeing the number of matters coming up just now between Germany and the United States the report was not credited.

## Kalutani's Death Confirmed.

HONOLULU, March 8.—Vice-San Francisco, March 17.—Princess Kaiulani is dead. She passed away at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant. Her father and a number of intimate friends are by her bedside when death occurred. The cause of death is attributed to inflammatory rheumatism, contracted some weeks ago, while the Princess was on a visit to the island of Hawaii.

## NAVY REGULATIONS.

A Number of Important Changes Will be Made.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

Secretary Long has decided to appoint a board to make a large number of important changes in the navy regulations.

Captain A.S. McCormick will be the chairman of the board and Commander G.A. Converse will be a member. It is expected that an officer of high rank, formerly a member of the engineer corps, will be designated to serve as a member. Perhaps the most important feature of its duty will relate to the method which will be pursued by the department in assigning officers to duty in charge of the machinery of ships. No provision is made by the navy personnel law as to the manner to be pursued in selecting officers to perform the different kind of duties on board ship and the board will have to make all the necessary regulations dealing with the subject.

## Political Economy at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N.J., March 17.—An announcement has been made of the establishment of a seminary in the department of political economy in Princeton University. George Armour, Jr., has provided funds for the establishment of this seminary which will be assigned a room in the new university library, to be fitted up especially for the needs of the department. The department of economics is endowed with a handsome pecuniary gift of \$10,000, the income of which will be devoted to the purchase of books for the department. The courses to be given in this new seminary are now being prepared and will be opened to the students at the beginning of the next academic term.

## "Long John's" Last Base.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—John Healy, who ten years ago was known as a great ball pitcher and familiarly identified as "Long John" Healy, is dead in this city of consumption. In 1897 he was one of the American players who made the trip around the world and played in Europe, Asia and Australia. He quit the diamond two years ago and became a St. Louis policeman, and was obliged to give up his plate last year on account of ill-health.

C. V. Kirby is down from San Francisco looking after his property interests.

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## A TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY.

Fate of a California Volunteer.

Deserted to the Filipinos at Manila

His Body Found Riddled With Bullets in the Enemy's Lines.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The following mail advices have been received by the Associated Press, dated Manila, February 15th:

The stirring events of the past week have followed each other in such rapid succession that it is a difficult matter to arrange them chronologically, much less relate them in detail. The number of troops engaged and the amount of territory covered by the American forces as they have swept everything before them since the outbreak of hostilities with the rebellious natives add to the difficulty very materially.

That trouble with Aguinaldo's forces encamped outside the city was imminent and inevitable had been apparent ever since the rebel leader issued his proclamation demanding independence; but the American authorities had averted it so often by the exercise of such rare discretion and patience that until the first blood had been shed no one really believed that it had come and that the breach was irreparable.

All day the Fourth of February there had been rumors of the receipt by Aguinaldo of messages from his Washington representative, Agoncillo, commanding action immediately if he desired to avert the ratification of the peace treaty, but the American forces had been too far advanced to permit such a course.

On the 15th, however, Aguinaldo, in a letter to the American representative, told him that he had been informed that the American forces had been too far advanced to permit such a course.

Andrew and Pete Anderson have been spending a few days on the West Side inspecting the new levees on Tuolumne lake. They report everything satisfactory.

W. W. Ward, Gus Ritter and C. J. Clark were Wednesday in Fresno.

John Forney, the ponyman, is doing well in his line.

Arthur Garner of Los Angeles has been visiting relatives here for a few days.

Miss Minnie Clark.

S. Davis Company are making an addition to their storerooms.

John P. Clark is spending a few days in San Francisco on business.

Mr. Vanhorn has purchased an additional ranch near Fowler.

Charles Johnson and family left a few days ago for Oakland to reside permanently.

Charles Garrett attended court in Fowler on Tuesday.

Professor T. J. Updyke, principal of Kingsburg school, and Miss Fannie Rosendahl, the primary teacher, spent Saturday in Fresno.

J. M. Carlson, who celebrated his golden wedding a short time ago, met with a serious accident on Monday while visiting his son in Huntington Beach. His family and friends are greatly concerned for his welfare.

Raya came with his wife to San Francisco. Last October he married a Filipina and two days later deserted to the insurgent side. This was the last time his regiment heard of him to sea about him until yesterday when during the battle he died riddled with bullets, with the clothes of a first lieutenant of the insurgents.

The fighting continues every day and in all cases the Americans made the Filipinos seek cover to escape the shower of American bullets.

The regiments engaged, both regulars and volunteers, fought with the greatest enthusiasm and were with difficulty restrained from advancing beyond the regular firing lines established by the commanding general. The tactics of the Americans in fighting were a revelation to the Filipinos. Our men were ready and anxious to fight at all hours of the day and night. They did not waste their ammunition, however, but waited until they saw a mark to shoot at.

The fate of Dr. Harry Young, surgeon of the Utah battery, who was murdered by the Filipinos, caused intense anger among the American troops and but for the efforts of cool headed officers some of the captured insurgents would have fared badly. Dr. Young in some way got beyond the lines near the water works and was captured by the insurgents. They stripped off his clothes and cut him and his horse in a frightful manner. The body was recovered and will be sent to the United States.

## PLENTY OF GOLD.

The Treasury and the Banks Load ed Town With It.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

There is more gold in the possession of the treasury and of the banks now than at any time for many years.

The total gold held by the treasury three years ago today was \$127,000,000.

The total gold held by the national banks on May 7, 1898, was \$157,711,800.

These banks held on the date of the last call, February 4, 1899, \$321,916,750.

This shows an increase of \$114,000,000

in the gold held by the national banks.

It is assumed that the amount of gold held by private banks has increased in the same proportion, though no accurate statistics can be obtained.

There is also considerable gold in general circulation, the amount of which is estimated to be \$176,000,000 in that held by the national banks.

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